

DEPOSITO AMERICANO
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191—Calle Maipu—191
BUENOS AIRES

The Standard

Cocinas
perfeccionadas
AMERICANAS.
EL MEJOR SURTIDO EN LA AMERICA DEL SUR
DEPOSITO AMERICANO
191—MAIPU—193

Nº 7037.

BUENOS AIRES—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1885.

XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

TE FINO
Importación Directa de la
Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTIA SIEMPRE IGUAL.

- 1. "Patita," "Portefa," "Crisol."
- 2. "Ella go-bangh," "Argentina."
- 3. "Cerveza negra," "Chambré."
- 4. "Cerveza blanca," "Nato."
- 5. "Real Holland," "Chambré."
- 6. "Sandeman's," "Story," 4 choles kinds.
- 7. "Puro French," "Wine," "Cognac."
- 8. "Brandy V.O. and 3 stars," "Morton."
- 9. "Eugene Clouquet," "Dry and Sweet."
- 10. "Whisky," "Lemon," and "Cinnamon."
- 11. "Bitter Angostura," "unio legitimo."
- 12. "Wells," "Aromatic Salmagundi."
- 13. "Red Heart," "Old Holland," "Him."
- 14. "Blood," "Old Tom," "marca," "Gato."
- 15. "Extra No. 1," "Chambré," "Mondini."
- 16. "Hearing," "Cherry Cordial."
- 17. "Best," "Light," "400 Litos," "Coca."
- 18. "Chambré," "Holland," "Bacon," "Adams."
- 19. "Salmagundi," "Chambré," "Mondini."
- 20. "Keller," "Holland," "Carmelito."
- 21. "Egg," "Holland," "Carmelito."
- 22. "Rimmel," "genuine Brown Windsor."
- 23. "Holland," "Palmer's," "Biscuits."
- 24. "Conserva," "Creme and Blackwell."
- 25. "Holman's," "Mustard," "Corn flour."
- 26. "Aurore Blue and White Rice Starch."
- 27. "English," "Coca," "Mondini."
- 28. "Gelatine," "Nelson," "Vingee," "Pott."
- 29. "Bunsell's," "Royal Table Salt."
- 30. "Rice," "Oil," "guaranteed pure Olive."
- 31. "Paysandu," "Tongues and Corned Beef."
- 32. "Aromatic Dip," "certain cure for scab."



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189—Florida—189.

Between Cayo and Corrientes.

The Standard

Nº 7037

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVAS AGENT

London, 12th.

The definite result of the elections

to the new House of Commons shows:

333 Liberals.

251 Conservatives.

86 Home Rulers.

This gives a total of 670 members, the number

provided for in the Redistribution Bill passed last session.

Paris, 12th.

The Countess de Chambord is so ill

that there is little hope of her recovery.

Press Telegrams

Santiago del Estero, 12th.—Gorostiaga

was buried yesterday amid great pomp and solemnity.

Political excitement is great. Several

incidents of a serious nature are announced.

Montevideo, 12th.—The official papers

are reserved with reference to the results

of the meeting held last night at President Santos's palace.

Many of the official papers contradict

in the most emphatic manner the rumours

that a movement is being made in favour of President Santos's re-election.

The funeral of Sr. de Nava was

largely attended. Deceased was a great

favorite in social circles.

A report has been spread that during

the recent storm an American barge was

lost off Flores Island. The port has been

"Remoladores" of the Most have been

sent out to save her.

The "Situación," published an article

that has created great interest. The

paper in question, and states that the

Santos to Grigory, and states that the

General should follow his great and

good friend's example, and offer himself

and others be not involved in deadly

conflict before Christmas. There are

three points, so far as I can see, which

constitute the real matters in dispute.

Is Bulgaria to compensate Serbia by

the cession of Widin? Who is to have

Salonica? Will the Porto be allowed

to retain Adrianople?

However much it is to be lamented

that the Christian States bordering on

Turkey should quarrel among themselves,

instead of combining to divide the

Sultan's dominions on this side of the

Bosphorus, it must be admitted that

King Milan's pretensions to Widin are

well-founded. If you look on the map

you will see that this corner of Bulgaria

is like a wedge in the Serbian territory;

under the old Turkish rule it formed

part of the Sandjak of Belgrade, and as

the district counts 20,000 inhabitants

its loss would be a bitter blow to the

Sultan, while it is in a manner necessary

to Bulgaria for the rounding of her frontier.

Prince Alexander would do well, therefore,

to cede King Milan who is already at the

head of a numerous army) by consenting

to cede Widin. Serbia and Bulgaria

united can put 100,000 men in the field;

and in the event of the Great Powers not

interfering in favour of Turkey, the Sultan

would have to carry fire and sword into Eastern

Roumelia to dispossess Prince Alexander's

newly acquired dominions. The actual

principality of Bulgaria, as originally

created by the treaty of San Stefano

(and unfortunately partitioned by that

of Berlin) comprises 40,000 sq. miles

and 3,000,000 inhabitants; so that if

Prince Alexander be left in possession

of Philippopolis he will be a greater

power than that of Serbia, and will

probably be crowned King of Bulgaria

in the ensuing year. So far it would

seem that the Sultan is willing enough

to recognize him, on his engaging to

continue the annual tribute for Eastern

Roumelia.

Meanwhile the question of Salonika

is more serious. By the treaty of San

Stefano it was included (along with

almost the whole of Macedonia) in the

new Bulgarian Principality. But the

Sultan is by no means ready to part

with it now, and as it is the most im-

portant seaport on the European shores

of the Levant it is more likely to prove

a "causa terrerimoli" than any other

part of the Turkish dominions, except

perhaps Constantinople. Thanks to the

Suez Canal, it is destined to become

an important Venice, its trade already

showing 11,000 vessels cleared last

year, the tonnage of steamers alone

being 730,000. The Greeks lay claim

to it because it adjoins their frontier

and most of the citizens are of their

nationality. Serbia seems inclined to

seize it by force of arms, massing large

bodies of troops on the Macedonian

frontier, and promising aid to the

people of that province to throw off the

Turkish yoke. The rest of Macedonia

without Salonika would be comparatively

worthless, and sooner than allow

Greece to have that port King Milan

would apparently be ready to form an

alliance with the Sultan and secure

Turkey in possession.

Austria, moreover, is determined to

prevent at all hazards that Salonika

should fall into the hands of Greece,

Serbia or Bulgaria, considering herself

MONTEVIDEO.

(From our casual Correspondent)

Wednesday, Dec. 9th

The intense interest now generally

taking in races and regattas shows how

English we have become in our sports

and pastimes; our mode of living, how-

ever, is modelled on the Spanish style.

The predominant attraction of the

bull-fight, our characteristic tone of

politics, polemics, and "puchero," and

the prevalence of duelling, bad wine,

and guitars, clearly prove that the

Spanish blood still flows in our veins.

Yesterday, despite the rainy aspect of

the weather, which at one moment

threatened to damp the feelings of the

public, the race-course at Maritima was

crowded, and the absence of the un-

washed element lent additional charm

to the gay gathering. The horses

were of native breed, each race pos-

sessed without accident. Canario and

Hasta Luego achieved splendid vic-

tories in the first and second events

respectively, the lucky riders being made

the object of an ovation by the fair sex

who shone on this occasion by their

number, beauty and fashion.

At the bull-fight in the Union Ring,

the "of pollos" mustered strong. The

reputation of the actual "cuadrilla"

under the management of the Gallico

had reached Montevideo long before

the "toreros" themselves had thought

of visiting this part of the earth, the

public were ripe for enthusiasm, and

the "toreros" received a good share

of it. Beyond the useless slaughter

of four or five bulls, which seem to

have a peculiar charm, particularly

for the Spanish portion of the public,

nothing occurred, Gomez, the Gallico,

as he is called, evaded the admiration

of the spectators by the masterly man-

ner in which he despatched the first

bull. The other gentlemen, such as

"banderilleros," etc., received a fair

share of applause, although the unani-

mous opinion of those present was that

the bulls were not worth their weight

in "fideos," and would scarcely give

an unarmed man, even if they tried. The

crowd soon dispersed, satisfied with the

results of the day's sport, and we

thought of the rain which had fallen

throughout the day.

Very little is required to create a

commotion in our political circles; a

spark will set them all in a blaze, and

the public, in reading the papers, is

amused by the litter abuse and ac-

cusations showered on all sides. Had

we a Censor here to show us the right

path to follow, the obstacles to avoid,

and the moment to strike, the inde-

pendent papers would be far more read-

able and reliable. As it is, one can

read with great difficulty an opinion of

the exact political situation of the

country, and the papers are more like

filthy streams of abuse and distor-

tion, through the filter of deep thought,

and collect the few drops of truth that

may reward the patience and good

will involved in this almost thankless

task. We were rather startled yester-

day by a statement published in the

columns of a semi-official organ. From

the hue and cry of the opposition,

the threats and accusations of the

"independent" papers, we were led

to believe that the President had de-

place showed an attitude of able man-

agement. On the estancia belonging

to the fabrica we were shown an ex-

cellent invention of Mr. Croker's,

the manager, for working cattle, con-

sisting of two doors opening horizontally

reverse ways, with a stall at the end

for securing the animal's head, so that it

is impossible for it to move in the

slightest degree, which, together with

the closing doors on either side, the

animal is enclosed in a vice, so to speak,

during the operation, while the mark is

put on most distinctly; one door is

opened and the animal is momentarily

freed. Some 800 animals can be done

per day in this manner with five men.

The whole apparatus is only some

8 feet long by 3 feet wide, and can be

placed in any corral at a small cost.

The pigs at the Fabrica—which

doubtless many people have witnessed

passing by on the steamers up the

Uruguay—are well cared for and very

clean, having the river for their bath

all day and plenty of good

